

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1823.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO THE LADIES.

My gentle Ladies, whether flit or belle,
And hear the lecture that I'll read to you,
I'll get your needles, for I'll be as well
As you can listen and embroider too.

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invidious, and his person, venerable from
the years that he has seen, denied the
rites of hospitality! A stranger, he should
have found universal courtesy and pro-
tection; a minister of the sanctuary, he
should have been listened to with rever-
ence and attention. But it is a theme too
sacred for the embellishments of the fancy
—too splendid for the frolics of the muse.

Sainted soul, thy head is hoary,
Whitened by the hand of time,
As he leads thee up to glory,
Far above an earthly clime.

Thou' world's regrets his traces,
Stealing beauty's charms so dear,
Yet to thee they add but graces,
As they close thy blest career.

But th' age and sorrow's finger,
Prints thy brow with grief and care,
Still one placid smile shall linger,
Which delighted youth may share.

Yes! while youth to thee shall listen,
E'en a sigh will rend the breast,
And a tear for thee will glisten,
Thus to see thyself distress'd.

Age and worth alike uniting,
Long shall plead thy noble cause,
And celestial aid inviting,
Bear thee thro' with fresh applause.

Here, tho' bigot hate attend thee,
(There's a spark, I blush to say,)
Yet a mightier power shall lend thee
Strength to tread thy heavenly way.

There are hearts whose warmest feeling,
Long has lived for thee alone,
And for thee their prayers are stealing
Up to Heaven's eternal throne.

Here thy path I'd strew with roses,
Thro' each scene of hope and fear,
And the turf that round thee closes,
Wet with Friendship's kindred tear.

February, 1823. YORKICK.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The principle of intelligence in man,
which is said to distinguish him from other
animals is called reason—a similar prin-
ciple in brutes is denominated instinct.—
The latter, however, in many instances, is
so near to reason, that we are astonished
to find it sometimes in animals surpassing
the intelligence of some men. And not-
withstanding what Descartes and some
other philosophers have maintained, that
they are mere simple automata, it would be
easy to prove by the adduction of examples,
that many of them possess a reasoning fac-
ulty as well as man. Dogs, elephants,
horses, monkeys, &c. exhibit many evi-
dences of a true principle of reasoning, or
a kind of instinct approaching the perfec-
tion of reason. The following fact occur-
red some years ago. A dog, belonging to
a person in Byberry, was in the habit of
going every Sabbath day to meeting, where
he regularly took his station under a bench,
and conducted himself orderly as a faithful
dog ought.—It happened one Sabbath that
his master and mistress took a journey of
some miles distance; the dog following
them until they passed the Presbyterian
Meeting in Warminster, just at the hour
the people were assembling to worship.—
This, it is presumed, suggested the first
hint to the dog of its being meeting day—
he returned about eight miles; entered his
own meeting at a late period and took his
accustomed station under the bench. An-
other instance of a similar nature occurred
some years ago in a neighbouring state.—
A dog went every sabbath day regularly
with his master to church; he happened
once to be shut up which prevented his at-
tendance. This he no doubt thought was
a trick to prevent his going; he therefore
took his own precaution to prevent his be-
ing detained the next sabbath. He even
hid himself on the evening before, nor was
he to be found, until his master discovered
him at church the next day, where, he learned
from the sexton, that in fact his dog had
been since the night before. Could some
men have reasoned more correctly in a
similar case than these religious dogs,
FRAMPTON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[The following extract of a letter, giving an af-
fecting picture of the distress concomitant to a
state of war, will be no doubt interesting to some
of your readers. It portrays some very distress-
ing scenes, of which it is believed no record of that
eventful crisis yet published, gives any account.]

Alexandria, 3d of 9mo. 1814.

My Dear Sister,
I avail myself of the first moment of
leisure in order to give thee some faint idea
of the deplorable situation in which we
have been placed. Since the 25d of last
month, incidents so extraordinary have
passed in review, that I am sometimes
ready to imagine it all a dream, until I
cast my eyes on this desolate town, and
the yet smoking remains of a young and
promising city. About the time I have
mentioned, we had the first information of
a strong British force having landed on the
banks of the Patuxent River: they bent
their course towards the seat of govern-
ment, and drove a party of American troops
before them, near to Bladensburg. At
this place a conflict began, where many of
the British were destroyed, but the Ameri-
can troops gave way, and on the same
evening the British entered the city and
set fire to the public buildings. It was a
solemn impressive sight to us, the light
of the blaze was so great here, we could
see to read by it.

This distressing scene continued all
night and the next day; it is confidently
believed here that near three hundred of
their men were destroyed by the blowing
up of the powder at the public arsenal. All
this was but a prelude to the misery that
awaited us. While these acts were per-
forming a detachment from their fleet was
plying up the Potomac, and on the evening
of the 25d, six of their ships of war got op-
posite the fort, about seven miles below,
and a heavy cannonading began; our men
in the fort fled and blew up the works,
and the enemy had nothing to obstruct
their way to this place, which they entered
on First day, and the next morning began
a scene of pillage and destruction which
continued until this morning, when they
began to move down the river with their
ill-gotten property: I believe they would
have continued here for some days, had
not an extraordinary event taken place yester-
day. Captain P. and people say captain
R. and a captain C. came into town yester-
day about 12 o'clock; they rode down on
the wharf among the thickest of the British
officers, seized one of them by the throat,
and was in the act of drawing his sword to
stab the man, when he broke away and
with the rest of their men took to their
boats, since which they have been busy in
getting off. This fray took place while we
were in meeting, which was broken up,
by the cries of women and children rus-
hing into the meeting house declaring that
the British were preparing to bombard the
town. Such a scene of confusion I never
saw as a witness to; the consternation was
such, that many knew not what they said
or did; I walked up home where several
of my neighbours were gathered to ask
what was best to be done. I advised them
to keep as calm as possible; that I felt con-
fident no such event would take place
without some previous notice; that they

power of the human mind, are increased
by the acquirement of knowledge, it may
certainly avoid much evil and misery, and
at the same time possess the pleasures of
sense and imagination as extensively as the
brute or unfortified savage.—If we review
mankind upon an extensive scale; if we look
at the black catalogue of crimes recorded
in the history of the Gothic ages, we natu-
rally suppose them to be the effect of the
combined influence of ignorance and super-
stition; but the crimes of more enlighten-
ed times, might lead us to question the
truth of such a conclusion—we might doubt
whether the extremes of ignorance and in-
telligence, like those of light and darkness,
are not very nearly allied; and whether
the dissemination of knowledge beyond a
certain point, may not be productive of as
great a degree of evil as was ever ascribed
to a want of it. By a writer of the history
of the French Revolution it is said that "a
love of letters and a passion for literature
eminently characterized that period, and
diffused itself over society. All the arts
which contributed to elegance, taste and
refinement, were most assiduously culti-
vated." It was under the mask of reason, in-
telligence and philosophy that this deluded
nation committed atrocities unthought of
by the ignorant Goths and Vandals who de-
solated the fairest portions of Europe.—
Facts like these are solemn warnings—they
show us that learning and knowledge in or-
der to become blessings to mankind must
be sanctified by the lights of virtue and re-
ligion. Without the influence of these,
they are too often subservient to the worst
of purposes.

R.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

COLLECTORIANA.

THE ILL FATED LOVERS.

A young lady having met with opposi-
tion from her friends in an attachment
which she had conceived for Captain
Charles Ross, followed him to America,
dressed in men's clothes; and after a
search and fatigue, which scarcely any of
her sex could have undergone, she found
him in the woods, lying for dead, with a
wound which he had received, from a po-
isoned arrow, in a skirmish with the Indians.
Having acquired some knowledge of sur-
gery, she saved his life by sucking the
wound, and nursing him for the space of
six weeks: during which time she remain-
ed unknown to him, having dyed her skin.
The captain recovering, they removed to
Philadelphia: where, as soon as she had
found a clergyman to unite them, she ap-
peared as herself, and the priest accom-
panying her she was immediately married
to the man for whom she had made every
sacrifice, and whose life she had preserv-
ed. For four years they enjoyed a state
of happiness, that could only be interrupt-
ed by her declining health; the fatigue she
had undergone, and the poison not being
properly expelled which she had imbibed
from the wound, undermining her consti-
tution. The knowledge of this circumstance,
and the piercing regret of having been the
occasion, affected captain Ross so much,
that he died of a broken heart at John's
Town. His faithful partner lived to re-
turn to England; where she died in conse-
quence of her grief and affection in the fol-
lowing year, at the age of twenty six!

DESCRIPTION OF A GREAT MAN.

Peculiar must be the composition of that
little creature, called a Great Man. He
must be formed of all kinds of contradic-
tions; he must be indefatigable in business,
to fit him for the labours of his station, and
at the same time fond of pleasures, to en-
able him to attach many to his interest, by
a participation in their vices; he must be
master of much artifice and knavery, his
situation requiring him to employ, and be
employed by, so many knaves; yet he must
have some honesty, of these very knaves
would be unwilling to trust him; he must
be possessed of great magnanimity perpe-
tually to confront surrounding enemies and
impending danger: yet of great meanness,
to flatter these enemies, and suffer tamely
continual injuries and abuses; he must be
wise enough to conduct the great affairs of
mankind with sagacity and success, and to
acquire riches and honour for his reward;
and at the same time foolish enough to
think it worth a wise man's while, to med-
dle with such affairs at all, and to accept
of such imaginary rewards for real suffer-
ings.

SOAME JENYNS.

SIR SIMONDS D'EWEES—the memorable
collector of "the Journals of all the Parlia-
ments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth,"
&c. was born in 1602, and died in 1650.—
In 1626 he married Anne, daughter of Sir
W. Clifton, a little girl of exquisite beau-

some quieted, but it made my heart ache
on going out of town in the afternoon, to
see the poor little children and women sta-
tioned along the fences and hedges, with
sheets and blankets stretched over fence
rails and poles, by way of tents, preparing
in this way to pass the night; most of the
opulent people had moved their household
goods; previous to this I had not moved
any thing except my wife and dear little
ones, whom I have not seen these ten days;
but even in the country at the distance of
sixteen miles, they had a dreadful shock.
On the 25th word came to us that the ne-
groes had risen and were cutting the throats
of the inhabitants; the alarm reached the
house where my wife and her sister with
the children were stationed, they fled in
consternation to a tavern a mile from
where they were, and spent the night in
all the agonies of fear. This dreadful re-
port arose from an encampment of a large
number of negroes, which their masters
were taking up the country to be out of
the way of the British, and was totally
groundless in all other respects. Thus we
are like a reed shaken by the wind, and in
the time of sore distress, calling on the
rocks to cover us; it has tried many as to
their foundation which has proved to be
altogether on the sand, and loud professors
too; their riches have proved a snare to
them. Oh, how light and chaffy are all our
delightful prospects of this world's goods.

Business of every kind (except that of
war) is done, and many here no doubt will
be totally ruined. It is believed the en-
emy has taken about fifteen thousand bar-
rels of flour, and from eight hundred to one
thousand hogheads of tobacco. This is
not more than about a tenth part of the
produce in this place, so that the mere
loss of property would not be so much felt,
but it has prostrated all kind of business,
and the credit of the place is sunk.

The fleet is gone down the river and it
is expected there will be heavy business
at a place called the White House, where
our military have stationed many heavy
cannon. From the exasperated state of
men's minds, I calculate there will be
bloody work: the cannon are now making
a dreadful thundering toward that place.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

SKETCH OF MR. FARQUHAR,
OF FONTHILL ABBEY.

The negotiation for the sale of Fonthill
Abbey and estates, together with the lib-
rary and all the splendid articles of taste and
virtu, which were to have been sold by
auction on the premises, was, it is said, con-
cluded by Mr. H. Phillips, of Bond-street,
on Monday week, at Bath, whither he had
proceeded some days before for the purpose
of arranging this important business with
Mr. Beckford. We understand that the
timber on the estate is estimated at 100,000
pounds; that the building has not cost so
little as 400,000l.; and that since the pre-
sent possessor came of age, he has laid out
at least a million sterling in beautifying
and embellishing his most splendid domain.
There was some idea at first, it is said, of
purchasing this estate for the Duke of Wel-
lington. His Grace was down to see it
before he left town for Vienna, and spent
upwards of three hours in the Abbey and
grounds. All the other ministers, with
the exception of Lord Liverpool, also in-
spected the Abbey; but what put an end
to the negotiation is a matter that has not
transpired.

Mr. Farquhar, the purchaser of Fonthill,
is a man of extraordinary character and
habits. His history will add another to the
many instances of the accumulation of
wealth from successful industry and at-
tendant savings. Mr. Farquhar is a native
of Aberdeen, and went out early in life to
India, where he was employed for some
time in a subordinate situation in the me-
dical department. His mind was ever oc-
cupied in study, and chemical research was
his favourite pursuit; from its practical ap-
plication, the foundation of his present
immense fortune was laid. There was
some defect in the mode of manufacturing
gunpowder in the interior, and Mr. Far-
quhar was selected to give his assistance.—
By degrees he got the management of the
concern, and finally became the sole con-
tractor to the government. In this way
wealth and distinction rapidly poured in
upon him, and he obtained the particular
favour and confidence of the late Warren
Hastings. In Bengal, he was remarkable
for the closeness of his application, un-
bating perseverance, and extraordinary
mental vigour, and also for the same ha-
bits of penuriousness which he still ad-
heres to. After years of labour, he came
from India with a fortune estimated at half
a million of money, the principal part of
which was invested, through the late Mr.
Coutts, in the funds at the rate of 55l. on
Three per cent Consols. On landing at
Gravesend, Mr. Farquhar, to save coach or
boat hire, walked to London, and his first
visit very naturally was to his banker.—
Full of dust, and dirty, with clothes not
worth a guinea, he presented himself at the
counter, and asked to see Mr. Coutts. The
clerks disregarded his application, and he
was suffered to wait in the cash office as a
poor petitioner, until Mr. Coutts, passing
through it, after some explanation, recog-
nized his Indian customer—the man whom
he expected to see with a Nabob's pomp.
Mr. Farquhar requested 5l. and took his
leave. He then settled in Upper Baker-
street where his house was to be distinguish-
ed by its dingy appearance, uncleaned win-
dows, and general neglect. An old woman
was his only attendant, and his apartment,
to which a brush or a broom was never ap-
plied, was kept sacred from her care. Books
and papers were strewn on the floor; the
spot where a book was concluded, there it
was thrown, and never removed. His
neighbours were not all acquainted with
his character; and there have been in-
stances of some of them offering him money
as an object of charity, or as a reduced
gentleman. He became a partner in the

degree extravagant. He left among his
papers (as became an antiquary) a minute
account of his courtship and marriage; and
a copy of the following love-letter, which
he informs us was the only one he had oc-
casion to write. It was accompanied with
a present of carcanet (a chain, or collar) of
diamonds.

"Dearest,
"Blest is the heart and hand that sincerely sends
these meander lines, if another heart and eye gra-
tiously daigne to pity the wound of the first, and
nurmes of the latter, and thus may this other
poore inclosed carcanet, if not adorn the pure
neck, yet be hidden in the private cabinet of her,
whose humble sweetness and sweet humility de-
serve the justest honor, the greatest thankfulness.
Nature made stones, but opinion jewels; this with-
out your milder acceptance and opinion, will prove
neither stone nor jewel. Do but enchain him that
sent, in the ordinary use of it, who, though un-
worthy in himself, yet resolves to continue your
humblest servant,
SIMONDS D'EWEES."

WEALTH.

How much is wealth thought of and desired by
the generality of mankind; and what is it? Can
it insure happiness? Can it keep off pain? Can it
remove anxiety? Are the richest always the hap-
piest. Have they no thorn in their pillow? Are
they strangers to solicitude. Have they no wants?
How often do anxiety and care, ambition and
envy, arise in proportion to the abundance of
wealth men possess? What a snare has it often
proved? How many on their death beds may truly
say—"This wealth has killed me: had I possessed
less, I should not have fallen a victim to im-
permanence. I should not have been so much ex-
posed to the world—But here, alas, I am ruined
and undone, by the very blessings which should have
rendered me more thankful to God, and useful to
my fellow creatures."

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pounds; that the building has not cost so
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sent possessor came of age, he has laid out
at least a million sterling in beautifying
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There was some idea at first, it is said, of
purchasing this estate for the Duke of Wel-
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before he left town for Vienna, and spent
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the exception of Lord Liverpool, also in-
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his favourite pursuit; from its practical ap-
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some defect in the mode of manufacturing
gunpowder in the interior, and Mr. Far-
quhar was selected to give his assistance.—
By degrees he got the management of the
concern, and finally became the sole con-
tractor to the government. In this way
wealth and distinction rapidly poured in
upon him, and he obtained the particular
favour and confidence of the late Warren
Hastings. In Bengal, he was remarkable
for the closeness of his application, un-
bating perseverance, and extraordinary
mental vigour, and also for the same ha-
bits of penuriousness which he still ad-
heres to. After years of labour, he came
from India with a fortune estimated at half
a million of money, the principal part of
which was invested, through the late Mr.
Coutts, in the funds at the rate of 55l. on
Three per cent Consols. On landing at
Gravesend, Mr. Farquhar, to save coach or
boat hire, walked to London, and his first
visit very naturally was to his banker.—
Full of dust, and dirty, with clothes not
worth a guinea, he presented himself at the
counter, and asked to see Mr. Coutts. The
clerks disregarded his application, and he
was suffered to wait in the cash office as a
poor petitioner, until Mr. Coutts, passing
through it, after some explanation, recog-
nized his Indian customer—the man whom
he expected to see with a Nabob's pomp.
Mr. Farquhar requested 5l. and took his
leave. He then settled in Upper Baker-
street where his house was to be distinguish-
ed by its dingy appearance, uncleaned win-
dows, and general neglect. An old woman
was his only attendant, and his apartment,
to which a brush or a broom was never ap-
plied, was kept sacred from her care. Books
and papers were strewn on the floor; the
spot where a book was concluded, there it
was thrown, and never removed. His
neighbours were not all acquainted with
his character; and there have been in-
stances of some of them offering him money
as an object of charity, or as a reduced
gentleman. He became a partner in the

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

SKETCH OF MR. FARQUHAR,
OF FONTHILL ABBEY.

The negotiation for the sale of Fonthill
Abbey and estates, together with the lib-
rary and all the splendid articles of taste and
virtu, which were to have been sold by
auction on the premises, was, it is said, con-
cluded by Mr. H. Phillips, of Bond-street,
on Monday week, at Bath, whither he had
proceeded some days before for the purpose
of arranging this important business with
Mr. Beckford. We understand that the
timber on the estate is estimated at 100,000
pounds; that the building has not cost so
little as 400,000l.; and that since the pre-
sent possessor came of age, he has laid out
at least a million sterling in beautifying
and embellishing his most splendid domain.
There was some idea at first, it is said, of
purchasing this estate for the Duke of Wel-
lington. His Grace was down to see it
before he left town for Vienna, and spent
upwards of three hours in the Abbey and
grounds. All the other ministers, with
the exception of Lord Liverpool, also in-
spected the Abbey; but what put an end
to the negotiation is a matter that has not
transpired.

Mr. Farquhar, the purchaser of Fonthill,
is a man of extraordinary character and
habits. His history will add another to the
many instances of the accumulation of
wealth from successful industry and at-
tendant savings. Mr. Farquhar is a native
of Aberdeen, and went out early in life to
India, where he was employed for some
time in a subordinate situation in the me-
dical department. His mind was ever oc-
cupied in study, and chemical research was
his favourite pursuit; from its practical ap-
plication, the foundation of his present
immense fortune was laid. There was
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and papers were strewn on the floor; the
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was thrown, and never removed. His
neighbours were not all acquainted with
his character; and there have been in-
stances of some of them offering him

Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was invested in stock, and suffered to increase, on the principles of compound interest.—Every half year he regularly draws his dividends, his mercantile profits, and his rents, and purchases in the funds. In this manner his wealth has accumulated. Mr. Farquhar is deeply read in ancient and modern literature; his mind is one of extraordinary vigour and originality; his conversation of a superior order, impressive and animated on every subject. His sentiments are liberal and strangely contrasted with his habits. His avarice may be considered as a disease which he cannot control. His religious opinions are peculiar, and seem to be influenced by an admiration of the purity of the lives and moral principles of the Brahmins. It is said that he offered to appropriate 100,000*l.* to found a college in Aberdeen, on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of religion, to which, however, the sanction of the Legislature could not be procured, and the plan was dropped.

Mr. Farquhar is still in single blessedness. Those, who are not well acquainted with Mr. Farquhar, consider him as a sordid miser, who has scraped money together by mere labour and saving; but the few with whom he associates recognise a powerful and enterprising mind, a cultivated and discerning taste, and an intellectual refinement, totally opposite to that penury, which he seems to have at first imposed on himself as a duty, but which habit has made second nature. He is about 65 years of age, diminutive in person, and by no means prepossessing in appearance; his dress has all the qualities of the antique to recommend it; and his domestic expenditure, until the last year, has not exceeded 800*l.* a year, although his possessions, money in the funds, and capital in trade, is said to amount to a million and a half.

Female Breach of Trust.—John Bowler, of Brandywine Hundred, state of Delaware, while on his return from the Philadelphia market, last week, was met by a young woman, apparently about sixteen years of age, riding a very gay young horse. She enquired if the horse he drove in his cart was perfectly gentle; observing that she was the only child of her father; that he was old, and she had to support him by trading about; that she had that day left home at his request, to trade the one she was on for a steadier one; and that her horse had become quite unmanageable. The young man told her that his was perfectly gentle, and that if she would go home with him, and his father should be pleased with the offer, he had no doubt he would exchange with her. To this she readily consented and remained at the house all night, and in the morning, whilst she was again urging the trade, and they were conversing about it, who should drive up but the owner of the horse, in quest of him. It appeared she had been living with him a few days, and borrowed the horse under pretence of going after her clothes. She had travelled 160 miles before she was overtaken.

Bank Note Exchange.

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1823.

United States Branches, - - - 1 per cent. dis.
New Hampshire, - - - - - 2 per cent. dis.
Burlington, (Vt.) - - - - - 3 per cent. dis.

Massachusetts.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Boston banks	2	Salem	2
Springfield	2	Worcester	2
Hampshire	2	Other notes	2

Rhode-Island.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Providence	2	Other notes	2
Washington	2		

Connecticut.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Middleton	2	Bridport	2
Provincetown	2	Eagle Bank	2
Derby	2	Hartford	2

New-York.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
New-York City	par	Ontario	1 1/2
Jacob Barker's	95	Catskill	1 1/2
Albany	1	Middle District	1 1/2
Troy	1	Auburn	1 1/2
Mohawk bank	1 1/2	Geneva	1 1/2
Lansingburg	1 1/2	Utica	1 1/2
Newburgh	1 1/2	Plattsburg	5
Newburg branch	1 1/2	Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county	1 1/2	Canada bank	5

New-Jersey.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Jersey Bank	par	Camden State bank	par
Banks in N. York	do.	Trenton	do.
N. York-Brunswick	1 1/2	Elizabethtown	do.
Cornwall	do.	Patterson	do.
Sussex Bank	do.	Morrisstown	do.

Pennsylvania.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Philadelphia	par	N. Hope Bridge Co.	2 1/2
Easton	do.	York Bank	2
Germantown	do.	Chambersburg	2
Montgomery county	do.	Farmers' Bank of	
Chester county	do.	Reading	1
Delaware county	do.	Gettysburg	1
Lancaster Bank	do.	Carlisle Bank	2
Farmers' Bank of	do.	Pittsburgh	1 1/2
Lancaster	do.	Centre	1 1/2
Harrisburg	do.	Milton	1 1/2
Northampton	do.	Greensburg	1 1/2
Farmers' Bank of	do.	Brownsville	1 1/2
Bucks county	1	Other notes	no sale

Delaware.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Old Bank of Delaware	par	Wilmington and	par
Farmers Bank at Dover	do.	Brandywine	par
Laurel bank	50	Commercial bank	par
		of Delaware	par
		Branch at Milford	3

Maryland.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Baltimore	1 1/2	Hagerstown	2
City Bank	1 1/2	Westminster	2
Annapolis	3	Harve de Grace	2
Branch at Easton	2	Elkton	1
Branch at Fredericktown	3	Bank of Caroline	1 1/2

Virginia.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Richmond	1 1/2	Branch at Romney	2
Branches	1 1/2	D. at Charlottesville	2
Valley Bank	2	N. W. bank of Vir.	2
Branch at Leesburg	2	gins, Wheeling	10

District of Columbia.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Banks at Washington	1 1/2		
Franklin Bank of Alexandria	no sale		

North Carolina.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
State bank at Raleigh	8	Cape Fear	8
and branches	8	N. where	8

South Carolina.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
State banks generally	5		

Georgia.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
State Banks generally	8 1/2		

Kentucky and Tennessee.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
All Notes,	8		no sale

Ohio.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
Chillicothe	5	Staubenville,	8
Marion	5	Most others	no sale

New-Orleans.

Bank	Discount	Bank	Discount
City Bank Notes,	6 1/2		

All kind of Bank Notes, especially those named above, are purchased and sold at GOODWIN'S OFFICE, at the lowest rates.

European Intelligence.

The ship *Aeolus*, Capt. Griswold, arrived at N. York, has brought London dates to the 9th of December, two days later than before received.—The Congress of Verona had not broken up on the 29th of November; but it was expected to terminate its sittings about the 1st of December, after which the Ministers of the five powers would proceed to Vienna. The Duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 30th of November. One account states that the Ministers of the allied powers were to re-assemble at Paris to discuss the affairs of Spain.

The accounts of the differences that had arisen between the Regency of Algiers and the United States, which we noticed some months ago, had reached London by the way of Brussels. Our Consul is stated to have drawn up an account of the insult he had received, caused it to be signed by the several European Consuls, and embarked the next day for Malaga.

The account that Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, and some of his companions, had been set at liberty at the request of the Emperor of Russia, is contradicted.

Above 100 Greeks had arrived at Warsaw, where a subscription was opened for their relief.

The Persians are stated to be negotiating a treaty of peace with Turkey.

The Russian Ambassador is said to have arrived at Paris.

Winter set in at St. Petersburg about the middle of November, and the frost was so severe, that the communication with Cronstadt was interrupted, and the great bridge over the Neva removed.

Ireland is represented to be still in a disturbed state; dwellings plundered; corn burnt; and helpless females murdered.

A steam vessel is about to be established, to ply regularly between Portsmouth, in England, and Bilbao, in Spain by means of which, excepting the winter season, a regular weekly communication may be kept up between Madrid and London, and the traveller pass from one country to the other in the short space of four days. The distance by sea is stated to be no greater than between London and Edinburgh, and with very little departure from the direct line, the packet may touch at Guernsey and Brest.

The tread mill had been introduced into Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary.

The annual produce of grain throughout Great Britain is reckoned at fifty millions of quarters; out of those five millions are paid in Tithes; eight millions are expended in Seed; twenty-two millions remain to the farmers, and fifteen millions for Market.

It was in contemplation to build a new Palace, in Hyde Park, for the King of England.

The son of a ship-broker of eminence, in London, who had been left a fortune of 20,000*l.* sterling, by his father, lately failed in consequence of a speculation in butter, to the extent of 150,000*l.*

A most dreadful gale passed over Liverpool on the night of the 5th of December, and the following morning. Those who have resided in the West Indies, declare that the storm most forcibly reminds them of one of those hurricanes which are seldom experienced but in tropical climates. The most terrible and overwhelming gusts were succeeded by intervals of deceitful calmness, which constantly betrayed the terrified listener into a hope that the gale was beginning to abate. The damage suffered by the shipping in the port, and property on shore, is incalculable. A number of lives were lost.

At the Holywell Hunt meeting in England, Sir L. Mostyn refused 800 guineas for a hunter four years old, and five hundred for another two years old.

Christian Slavery.—The following is an extract of a letter from Tunis, dated Oct. 21: On the 17th inst. arrived here the Sardinian brig *Genio*, Captain Antonio Luiza Nale, from Smyrna, in 20 days, with soldiers; also the Maltese brig *Due Cugini*, Captain Chiassuro, from Constantinople and Smyrna—both the latter place in 20 days, with silk manufactures, &c.—Both these vessels bring a number of unfortunate Greek slaves! principally young girls, destined as presents to the Bardo, and boys, all under 10 years of age, who have been circumcised. What appears most extraordinary is, that this nefarious traffic in christian blood is not only carried on under the flags of the Holy Alliance, but the two vessels in question were actually escorted from Smyrna to Cape Passare by an Austrian ship of war.

THE GREEKS.—The following is an extract of a letter from a commercial house in Smyrna, to the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, dated Nov. 17, 1822:

"Trade has been for three or four weeks past, quite brisk, which, together with the perfect good order which now reigns in our city, makes us, in a measure, forget our past miseries, and the facility with which they may be renewed. The Greek cause has gained much, and I think, the question of their independence nearly established. The Morea, and most of the Islands in the Archipelago, will most probably, (under some conditions) remain to them. How the Grand Sultan will reconcile this to his turbulent Janissaries, remains to be seen. We are anxious to know the result of the Congress at Verona, which will probably decide the fate of this country. It appears to me, that in the present state of Europe, peace on any terms, and at any price, must be desirable to every crowned head on the continent: with that they may hope to bring mankind back to the way of thinking they had 50 years ago; but I am afraid it will not do. The emperor of Austria has forbid that any other than priests should meddle with the education of youth. If he could have added, that none else should converse with them, and ordered that all the books published in the last fifty years should be burnt, he might then have some hopes of succeeding. The Carbonari make a great noise, and thereby their consequence increases. The Turkish fleet has returned to the Dardanelles, and there is every probability of their remaining there until May next."

Sierra Leone papers (no dates mentioned) have been received at the office of the Boston Centinel, via St. Jago. The British cruisers had been very active and successful in suppressing the slave trade, but had not been seconded in their efforts by the French cruisers, who were restricted by their instructions. The British ship *Driver*, Capt. Woodruffe, had captured off the River Bonny, a Spanish schooner of about 90 tons, with 250 slaves, and a Portuguese brig, of 250 tons and 270 slaves.—The former had arrived at Sierra Leone.

The christian population of the Colony,

principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. The commerce of the colony appeared to be thriving, and the export of gold dust, elephants' teeth, beeswax, hides and timber, very considerable. Vaccination had been successfully introduced on the coast by the British commanders.

A project for establishing a canal to unite the Elbe and the Baltic sea, has been approved by the Danish government and the Senate of the city of Lubeck. M. Guttschow, the syndic of that city, is engaged in the execution of the enterprise.

Weekly Compendium.

FOREIGN.

Firkins of butter have been sold at Montreal, which, after penetrating two inches of its surface, were found to contain a vile mixture fit only for the use of soap boilers and tallow chandlers.

Juvenile Indiscretion.—A gentleman, having lived too long in a state of unblest celibacy, and a lady who thought she had been too long in wedlock, whose united ages draw near to the verge of one hundred years, lately eloped from Montreal, and made for the United States—taking as many of the moveables of the deserted husband as they could well carry.

Robbers Detected.—A gang of robbers, which had carried on its depredations for some time at Montreal, has been detected and committed to prison; and a considerable part of the booty recovered. Two men who were to have been executed on the 11th ult. were respited until the 31st.

A letter of late date from Havana says, "The U. S. brig *Spark* has just arrived here, with the loss of Lieutenants Nicholson and Newcomb, Purser Fanning, Midshipman Whittle, and Mr. Davis, Captain's Clerk, all with the fever, since she left home."

Upon the arrival of Mr. Poinsett at the city of Mexico, he was informed that a number of the followers of Gen. Long, in his expedition against the province of Texas, were in prison at that place. He went immediately to see them, and feeling a lively sympathy for their deplorable situation, interceded with the Emperor for their release, and they were, at his instance, sent to Tampico, and put on board the *John Adams*. They were 89 in number, French, English, Americans, and of other nations. Being very destitute of means, and wretchedly clad, the officers of the *John Adams*, with a liberality highly creditable, raised a subscription and furnished them with comfortable apparel. Upon the arrival of the ship at Havana, eighteen of these unfortunate men, who had been bred to a seafaring life, left her, having obtained employment on board of American and other vessels in that port. The remaining 21 have arrived at Norfolk, in the *John Adams*.

Buenos Ayres.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Buenos Ayres, dated November 7th, to his friend in this city:—"The improvement in the affairs of this place, since the establishment of the present government, is inconceivable. Nobody could have expected it in half a century. They have nearly upset the friars. They tried to do it wholly, but have been obliged to compound with them. They have, however begun the work; and, if they remain in power, will finish it. San Martin has made himself unpopular, and so far retarded the grand finishing stroke of independence. Bolivar may soon be expected with him: And when we can add Peru and Paraguay to our market, we may expect to do great business."

From St. Salvador.—The schr. Union, arrived at New-York, brings advices to December 9, at which time the place was closely besieged, and there was little doubt, would be obliged to surrender at discretion in a short time to the Brazilian troops. General Laborde, the commander of the besieging army, had recommended to the American, British and French Consuls, to secure the property of their countrymen in a place of safety, as it was his intention to carry the town by storm on the 12th, if not previously surrendered—in which event he could not be responsible for the acts of his soldiery. In consequence of this notice, the French commodore on the station had offered an asylum on board his ship and the vessels under his command, and great exertions were making to get the merchandise on board. The lower classes of the people and the negroes of the place, were suffering for provisions.—In many instances, horses had been slaughtered for their food.

Sword of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.—In the Kingston Chronicle of the 17th ult. the editor states that he has been favored with a sight of this sword which independently of its history bears unequivocal marks, that it was originally designed for, and was once the property of this Royal personage. The sword is about four feet in length, of German manufacture; the hilt is surrounded with a chain of the purest gold, and on that part near the hilt is engraved on one side along the blade, the words "vive le Roy," in large characters; on the other the royal arms of France, three fleurs de lis, within a shield surmounted by a crown bearing also three fleurs de lis. On both sides are engraved the words *Cavaliers* in large characters immediately under the arms on each side, below which a burning *serpent* is placed, and nearest to the hilt the word *Soldiers*.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

By the arrival of the *John Adams*, at Norfolk, (Va.) the following information has been received relative to the affairs of Mexico.—About the latter end of October, the Congress at Mexico was violently dissolved by an Imperial mandate communicated by one of Ruribide's generals, who informed the President of that body, that if they did not disperse in ten minutes he had orders to expel them from the house by force. A Junta was substituted composed of two members from each of the large districts, and one from the small.

Vera Cruz by the garrison of the castle of San Juan de Ula, an Imperial decree was published, prohibiting Spaniards from exporting money or jewels, but graciously permitting them to depart the empire whenever they chose with simply their necessary baggage.—On the 10th of November, his Imperial Majesty left the capital and proceeded to Xalapa, with the avowed object of treating with Lemour, the commandant of San Juan de Ula. Commissioners were appointed by the parties, who met in Vera Cruz—nothing, however was done. The Governor of Vera Cruz, Santa Ana, was hastily summoned to Xalapa by the Emperor, and another officer appointed to that command. This conduct roused Santa Ana's patriotism, he returned suddenly to Vera Cruz, drew out his regiment, harangued them, and proclaimed the Republic, denouncing Ruribide as a tyrant and usurper. Manifestoes were published on both sides, and hostilities commenced. Santa Ana marched against the Imperialists and defeated them, making between 4 and 500 prisoners. But on the 20th Dec. he was surprised and defeated with great loss. On the 23d he returned to Vera Cruz with the remnant of his forces. He had been previously joined by Gen. Victoria Gaudaloupe, one of the most virtuous and most successful of the revolutionary generals, who had been for some time concealed in the mountains of the province of Vera Cruz, where he had fled from the persecutions of Ruribide. It was reported at Havana that two distinguished officers of the revolution, Guerrero and Bravo, had declared against the Emperor, and were in arms in the province of Puebla. Commotions had taken place in Campeche, Guatemala and Oaxaca, and great discontent had been excited by the violent dissolution of the Congress, and by the fear that Ruribide would establish, or rather retain the absolute power—for they generally considered the present Junta as the mere organ of his will, with not so much power as the Senate of St. Petersburg. We further learn, that the great mass of the people of Mexico are in favour of a republican system of government, but that Ruribide and his adherents, including the Junta, are for absolute despotism. Gen. Wilkinson was still in Mexico, prosecuting certain claims of merchants of New-Orleans with every prospect of success. It was expected that the claims would be liquidated by grants of land. Gen. W. lived retired, took up part whatever in the affairs of the country, and was held in very high esteem. The report which stated that he was deriving great emolument from some official employment under the government of Ruribide, is, we are assured, utterly void of truth; the General never having accepted any appointment or agency for any foreign power during his absence from the United States.

DOMESTIC.

A Botanical friend informs us, (says the National Intelligencer,) that the *Dioba Vera*, is now, (Jan. 25,) in full flower throughout our City Commons.

Shipwreck.—On Sunday, the 5th inst. a schooner was seen of Cape Ann, drifting to leeward, after a snow-storm, under a reefed foresail, when she suddenly disappeared, and was supposed to be lost with all on board.

One of the old Revolutionary pensioners of Dover, Wadham County, Vermont, in his schedule of property returned to the War Office, includes the following uncommon article: "One walking stick or cane, left by a British officer in his retreat in the Revolutionary war, \$2.00." This aged veteran, who was a private soldier early in the Revolution, and has since been a General of Militia, has carefully preserved the British officer's staff that he left behind him in his retreat, for nearly half a century, and still values it at two dollars!

Rights of Slave Owners.—Two men some time ago, seized a negro in Montgomery county, (Penn.) and attempted to carry him off. They were resisted, and a suit brought against them, which was tried the week before last, and lasted several days. The cause was finally determined in favour of the defendants, and they have taken the poor negro off.—"Liberty & Equality."

The Jail of Nuberry district, South Carolina, was broke open on the 5th inst. and entered by several persons unknown, and with tools of various kinds, which must have been prepared for the purpose, literally cut to pieces, the doors by which they entered. The doors of three cells of the dungeons were thrown open, and three prisoners made their escape.

Five colored men have been found guilty of Arson, at Pittsburgh, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment each.

The title of *Excellency*, as applicable to the Governor of that state, has been abolished by the General Assembly of New-York, who have ordered that it shall not appear upon their journals.

Extraordinary circumstance.—A cow was found crowded between two barns, in Salem, (Mass.) on Wednesday week last, where it was ascertained she had been confined forty days, without food. The passage was obstructed at one end, and the animal had not sagacity enough to back out. The poor creature was alive when found, but died soon after.

The legislature of Georgia has laid a tax of 314 cents on every hundred dollars of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, owned by persons in Georgia. The same body passed a law to exempt from sale certain articles necessary for the sustenance of a debtor's family; and chartered a company with a capital of 500,000 dollars, to insure against losses by fire or water, and also to insure upon lives.

Notes of the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey, altered from one dollar to twenty, have been circulated for a few days past. The alteration has been so nicely made, as to require very close inspection to detect the fraud.

The city inspector of New-York has reported the death of 3,331 persons during the last year, viz. 997 men, 695 women, 837 boys, and 703 girls—consumption 624, yellow fever 163, drowned 56, intemperance 44, suicide 13.

A New-Orleans writer calculates that the produce of Louisiana in 1822 will only afford a profit of \$1,500,000; and that the planters owe to the bank nearly that sum. The whole produce of Louisiana, in 1822, is estimated at \$3,900,000. The produce of Tennessee and Alabama received at New-Orleans is estimated at \$2,000,000—that of Kentucky and Ohio do. 1,800,000—that of Mississippi do. 2,800,000.

The mail stage from Philadelphia, between York and Wrightsville, was lately fired at in the night, but no person was injured.

ing land claims between these states, arrived at Washington to discuss the trust committed to them. Mr. Clay was as Counsel on the part of Kentucky.

Mr. John Duakin, Attorney at Law, Williamsburgh, S. C. returning to his neighbor's house, on the evening of the 12th ult. unfortunately fell into a well, on the green, near the Court-house, and was killed by the fall.

The bill relating to the distribution of public monies, having passed both houses of Congress, requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

On Saturday last, an inquest was over the body of — Gustav, a colored man, at Glasgow, state of Delaware, diet—that she came to her death by being beaten which she received from her husband a short time previous. The perpetrator of this deed made his escape, has not yet been taken.

United States Mint.—The amount of gold coin of various denominations at the mint, from 1793 to 1821, 87,875,500; of silver, 11,606,293 40; of copper, 425,685 78—total, \$19,835,746 60.

Most of the property belonging to the estate of the late John Jones, Esq. of New-York, has been lately sold. This estate, which sold at auction, for \$310,000, has brought, a few years since, but half a million of dollars.

Reuben Passmore, innkeeper, of Lancaster county, Pa. unintentionally caused the death of a man named Daniel, who entered his bar-room on the evening of the 17th ult. in a state of intoxication, and the former to strike him repeatedly with a bottle of which he died.

Deaf and Dumb.—The committee on Pennsylvania Legislature, to whom was referred the memorial of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in relation to the management of Mr. Seixas, has reported to the House of Representatives, a bill providing immediately \$1000 in aid of that institution, and appropriating \$500 per annum, for the instruction of indigent pupils.

Wicked Imposition.—A circumstantial account has been published in several of the papers, of a letter purporting to be from Dr. Me of the founding of a box near that place, which 14 men, women and children, were mentioned were drowned. To whom the tragedy it was added, that a woman among whose husband was among those lost, the height of her grief on hearing the news, drew self into the river, and was also drowned. The whole story turns out to be a fabrication, invented by some wretch for the purpose of amusing, by trifling with the feelings of the community.

Prison Escape.—The maniac Trask, who since his confinement in the County Jail, Boston, has caused the death of two of his fellow prisoners by mortally wounding them, and was then put in irons, from which he directly released himself by his strength, again freed himself from his confinement on Tuesday night week, and effected his escape by making a breach in the wall of the cell, directly under the window of the cell in which he had been confined. Trask, it will be recollected, was accessory to the murder of Billy Williams, in the State Prison some time since, but by reason of doubts existing in the minds of the Court as to his guilt, was not convicted. Since then he has been in confinement in the County Jail, and with the exception of a few days, remained in irons and in a room by himself. Since he mortally wounded his two fellow prisoners, Trask has been fully invested with case-hardened shackles round his wrists and chained to the floor, by a chain of 5 feet in length, two pair of stout handcuffs on his wrists connected by two chains to an iron collar round his neck. Having freed himself from his handcuffs, it is supposed he used the bolts or bars to make the breach in the wall. Trask was discovered at 9 o'clock, on the following Saturday, in the Barn of the Hon. Mr. Gore, in Waltham, by Mr. Isaac Farrar, and with the assistance of another person, was taken and brought back to the jail on the same night. He had on the iron collar and fetters, the latter being cut apart.

Daring Villany.—A robbery, as daring presumptuous as any we have lately heard of, was committed in the house of Mr. Kaufman, near York, Pa. on the 23d ult. broad daylight, by three men, who, having bound the old gentleman in a chair, had his wife from leaving the room, and ransacked every desk and drawer in the house, and even tore up a part of the floor in search of plunder; but they were unable to find more than about ten dollars and a silver watch, which they "fobbed;" and after regaling themselves on some choice currant wine, which they found in the cellar, and wasting what could not drink, very comically walking off. Fortunately for Mr. K. he had laid away so cunningly 1000 dollars in specie, that the villains could not find them. On the next day, to make assurance doubly sure, he deposited them in the York Bank.

FIRE.—The Congregational Church in the village of Great Barrington, (Mass.) was discovered to be on fire on the 13th ult. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning. The fire first seen by a female, living at a distance of half a mile. The alarm was immediately rung, and the inhabitants assembled from all quarters. The bell of the Episcopal Church was rung, and flames had broken out at the south west corner of the building, and cutting over a spectacle of much terror as magnificence. Every exertion was used to put out the fire, without any success. The wind was high, and the fire spreading found its way into one of the front windows, which was hollow, and whose pedestal was at the bottom, was drawn upwards with great rapidity and had already fastened upon the roof. No ladder could be procured long enough to reach the eaves of the building; so persons ventured themselves upon the roof to walk down to the corner where the flames were rising.

REJOICE TO HEAR, says the Chronicle, that the bill, concerning the Jew bill, has passed the Legislature, by a majority of 20

between these states, he... Washington to discharge... to them. Mr. Clay... in the part of Kentucky... Dunkin, Attorney at Law... S. C. returning from... on the evening of... fortunately fell into an... green, near the Court... by the fall.

distressing calamity... a very melancholy accident occurred on the... 12th ult. in the county of Westmoreland, Va... the morning of that day Mrs. Phoebe Lay... nearly 20 years of age, in the full glow of... health, and youth and beauty, with her two children... and a young girl accompanied by... her husband on horseback, left her father's house... to attend meeting and visit a relation. The mild... of the morning had lulled them to a consi... of the distance from home; but to which, al... through the evening became cold and tempestuous... they were determined to return; and nearly had... they succeeded in doing so, when the husband, ... ruling a few yards before, was alarmed by a sud... and appalling crash behind him; wheeling... he exclaimed to his wife "take... the aged injunction by promptly... checking her horse; but it was too late, for in a... moment, the top of a decayed and lofty hickory... precipitated itself with irresistible force and violence... directly upon the carriage! The almost distracted... husband fell to the spot; the horse in the har... by dead and motionless, whilst at the same time... his children and servant; they were immedi... relieved, and had sustained little injury; but... he calls upon her by name; and re... no answer; with the energy of desperation he... to dash the ponderous and overwhelming... against it; it is beyond his strength; he looks... the escape of the little children and servant... almost miraculous. The bottom, or foot of... the carriage by some preceding fragment as it... it would seem, was beaten out; they were precipi... through; and the axle upon which the tree... shrouds principally rested, became, as if the... Providence, the means of their preservation.

The last Westchester Republican fur... the result of an action brought by... David Bally against Jacob Woodward, for... having killed a dog who had entered the... of Woodward and acted so strange... as to alarm the family, and induce a be... but he was mad. The damages recov... were five dollars; the costs with 10... interest on judgment, amounted to... 10 dollars 93 cents; making together 15... dollars 93 cents. The constable levied... and sold goods to the amount of 9 dol... and 31 cents, leaving a balance unsat... of 6 dollars and 42 cents. For this balance Mr. Woodward was separated... from his family and put into jail, but... was discharged by Judge Darlington, on... giving bond with security to the plaintiff... A more aggravated case of oppression has... been fully ironed... shackles round his an... the floor, by a chain... two pair of stout hand... connected by two... bar round his neck... from his handcuffs... the bolts or bars to... the wall. Trask was... lock, on the following... of the Hon. Mr. Farwell... by Mr. Isaac Farwell... of another person... back to gaol on the... and on the iron collar... being out apart.

A robbery, as daring... we have lately heard... in the house of John... Pa. on the 23d ult. in... men, who, having... in a chair, and... the room, broke... every desk and drawer... tore up a part of... plunder; but they... more than about ten... watch, which they... regaling themselves... wine, which they... wasting what they... composedly walked... Mr. K. he had... 00 dollars in spec... did not find them, and... assurance doubly... in the York Bank.

Episcopal Church in the... (Mass.) was discovered... between the hours... morning. The fire... at a distance of great... was immediately given... Church was rung, and... from all quarters. The... the south west corner of... over the roof and of... a spectacle of... Every exertion was... without any immediate... high, and the fire... of the front piers... posed passed with great... upwards fested upon the... procured long enough... building, no person... roof to walk down... up all the piers of... in the front.

Mr. Jefferson's arm was safely released... his bandaging, a few days ago. It is... the bone has united; but the de... continues much swelled, en... helpless. There is reason to believe... cases in cold weather, in aged consti...

From the Western Press, Jan. 21.
Singular Phenomenon.—On Sunday the 12th instant, while a congregation of methodists was performing their quarterly devotion, a singular circumstance took place at the house of worship. About four hundred of the congregation were assembled in the court house at Franklin, Pennsylvania, when a sudden eruption took place in the earth on which the house stands which sunk it about four inches and split the walls from top to bottom. Those who occupied the upper chambers, supposed from the noise, that the lower part of the house was on fire, and those below imagined that the noise emanated from fire above; they, however discovered their error, and fearing that something of a more serious nature was about to befall them, began to rush out of the house through the door and windows. We understand that a woman made her escape through the window with a child in each arm; but, the quick succession of others, gave her no time to escape from the outer side until she and her children were very much bruised.

Beware.—A robbery was committed on Monday last, by a decent looking man, at the Buck tavern, in Second street. While the family were at dinner, he being left alone in the bar-room, took down a plaid cloak which he found hanging there, wrapped himself up in it, and decamped. After a search of several hours, the thief was detected, the stolen property recovered, and he sent to prison.

Powder Mill Explosion.
The Pounding Mill attached to the Powder Establishment of Mr. Garesche, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, (Del.) blew up on Thursday morning last about 11 o'clock. There were 22 men working in the mill at the time, of whom 7 are dead, 6 badly wounded, and some slightly. Among the killed, are Caleb Brown, and John Peter and his two sons. It is stated to have been occasioned by the breaking of a bolt in the pressing room, which was noticed by one of the workmen, but not in time to give the alarm to those in the pounding mill.

Capt. Treadwell, of the schr. Plato, arrived at New-York, from St. Michaels, informs that the new Constitution of Portugal was adopted at that place about the 30th Dec. There was a splendid illumination on the occasion—the effigy of the king was burnt, and the property of his adherents confiscated.

FROM HARRISBURG.
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 28.
"Mr. Groves offered in Senate to-day a resolution authorising the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the law of last session regulating congressional districts, which was laid on the table.
The bill incorporating 'the Farmers' Brewing Company' was again before the senate in committee of the whole, Mr. R. Smith in the chair; and after a debate of considerable length, in which the bill was opposed by Mr. Wurts, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. W. R. Smith, and supported by general Barnard, the committee rose and reported it with sundry amendments.
It is understood that the bill to alter the charter of St. Mary's Church will be considered in Senate to-morrow; and, as you may well suppose, the interest excited by this bill will necessarily bring a great number of people to hear the able discussion that must take place."

The following Appointments have been made by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, viz.
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Mexico.
JOHN MASON, jun. to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.
CASAR A. RODNEY, of Delaware, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos Ayres.
JOHN M. FORBES, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.
RICHARD C. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Colombia.
G. S. TOWN to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.
HEMAN ALLEN, of Vermont, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Chili.
J. P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.
Regina Maria Roele, author of the Children of the Abbey, has published a new novel in London, entitled 'The Bridal of Dinmore,' in 4 vols. 12mo.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, February 1, 1823.

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORDER.
Proposals have been issued, and a large number of subscribers already obtained, for the publication of a weekly newspaper, by S. PORTER & Co. to be entitled "The Philadelphia Recorder," the object of which will be the diffusion of religious intelligence. These gentlemen have received the most flattering assurances from the Clergy of the Episcopal Church, of their liberal intentions for the promotion of the design embraced in the proposals; and we have reason to believe that the typographical accuracy and neatness of the paper will prove highly satisfactory to its patrons. The Recorder will be published every Saturday morning, on a super royal paper, of good quality, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. The first number will be issued the first Saturday in April. Subscription papers are left at the principal Book-stores in this city.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars "for the detection and prosecution to conviction of any incendiary or incendiaries who may have caused any of the late fires, or who may have been concerned in any of the late attempts to set fire to buildings within the city." The security of our homes and property are dependant on the prudent and energetic measures which have been adopted by the chief magistrate; and we are happy to add that where promptitude and vigour of action are requisite to enforce the wholesome regulations of Councils, the people have ever found an able and willing representative in the gentleman whom their free wishes have placed at the head of the police.

Union Canal.—Mr. Canvass White, of New-York, has been selected to conduct the vigorous efforts which are about to be made for the completion of the Union Canal. Mr. White has been engaged as engineer to several enterprizes of the same kind, which have succeeded to admiration. The one which he executed at the Little Falls of the Mohawk, is considered as superior in boldness of design, and difficulty of execution to any other on the whole route from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

The discussion of the bill for the revision of the present tariff of duties on foreign goods imported, has been taken up in the House of Representatives of the United States, under such circumstances as to induce a belief that there is a fixed determination to come to some determination upon it. There will not be much time to spare for debate, as Congress must close its session previous to the 4th of next month, and there is yet much important business before them, not acted on.

The Brewers of the city and county of Philadelphia, in conjunction with the managers of the Farmers' Brewery, have agreed to reduce the price of Malt Liquors one dollar in the barrel. This measure, to correspond with the times, ought to have been put in operation long since. The profits arising from the sale of malt liquors are, in proportion to what is consumed, much greater than they were a few years back.

Execution.—On Friday next, according to the warrant issued by the Governor of the commonwealth, the ill-fated Gross suffers the penalty of the law for the murder of Keziah Stow. It will be an awful and forbidding spectacle, unfit for the visions of frail mortality to feed its curious and busy appetite upon—but, doubtless, many, very many, will hasten to the scaffold to behold the last struggles of this wretched man, whose folly will have drawn him, step by step, to the most degrading and ignominious death. It will be a gloomy and impressive day to others—who do not hold with sanguinary punishments—their sensibility, fashioned after the model of Christian meekness and charity, would say to...

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE, Jan. 28.
PRO - FRANCE.—By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the ship Bingham, in 40 days from Havre, we have received accounts to the 12th Dec. inclusive. Our Commercial friends have also politely furnished us with the latest prices.
THE SPANISH WAR.
In conversation with an intelligent gentleman, passenger in the Bingham, we learn that the French troops, 40,000 in number, had actually marched towards the confines of Spain; but that the government had a sudden recantation of the decree, sent a courier after them to order them to halt. Whether the French troops had or had not passed the Pyrenean bound of liberty and slavery, our informant could not tell. The general impression in France was that Peace would, at least for the present, continue between the two countries. The funds had risen from 80 80c to 89 50c a tolerably strong sign, if not of the continuance of peace, at least of the public opinion on the subject. Insurances at Lloyd's, on French vessels, were obtained at 10 per cent. to and from any port, even Spanish possessions; in Havre and Paris they asked 30 per cent. but this only on vessels destined to Havana, Mexico, &c.—there being much dread of pirates. Our informant adds, Insurances in England were effected only on the condition that if captured by an English vessel of war, the insurer should not be liable. This proviso has something in its character and meaning which goes to show that the duration of peace was regarded as doubtful by English speculators.

THEATRICAL.

Extract of a letter from Boston to a gentleman in New-York.
"Matthews has been greatly followed here.—The averages of his house exceed Kean's, and if he was to continue for six nights more, we doubt not they would be equally great. We understand he leaves us very shortly to play three or four nights in your city, as he proceeds to Philadelphia. He positively returns to England on the 1st of May."
JOSEPH TYLER—formerly of the New-York Theatre, died suddenly, a few days ago, in that city, aged 73. Since he left the stage, the old gentleman has resided on Long-Island, near Rockaway, and for a support, has generally returned to town, played a few nights, and taken a benefit, which has been allowed him by the managers. His present visit was for the purpose, and he was to have taken a benefit on Wednesday evening.—On Saturday evening, he played the part of Gen. Washington, in "The Capture of Major Andre," and left the theatre well.

"The Manager in Distress"—Spiller, the comedian, chose this entertainment for his benefit in Richmond, the last night of performance, and no doubt exerted himself to the best of his ability, to depict the distresses of mimic manager. The next morning, however, a real distress awaited the manager, not quite so amusing as the former—some rogue broke open the office of the theatre, and robbed the desk of the whole profits of the preceding night, in consequence of which, the theatre was re-opened for one night more—to re-enact with rather more of reality, the Manager in Distress.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, - - - - -	57 1/2 a 7 1/2
RYE DO. - - - - -	4 30
CORN MEAL, - - - - -	3 50
WHEAT IN GRAIN, - - - - -	1 45
RYE DO. - - - - -	76
CORN DO. - - - - -	63
OATS, - - - - -	40
SHORTS, - - - - -	30
BARLEY, - - - - -	75
FLAXSEED, - - - - -	1 00

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. J. P. Peckworth, Mr. JAMES ASSEDAY, to Miss RUTH DAVIS, all of this city.
On Thursday evening last, by Richard Palmer, Esq. Mr. RICHARD VAN ARSDALEN, to Miss SARAH HILL, both of the county of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, JOHN B. EVENS, son of William Evens, in the 17th year of his age, after a short but severe illness.
On Saturday evening last, Mrs. MARY STILLE, relict of John Stille, aged 81.
On the 24th ult. ELIZABETH DUSAR, only daughter of F. Dusar, Esq. of this city.
On Monday morning last, Mr. CLAYTON STRATTON, aged 42.
On Saturday evening, Miss ANN MILNOR, daughter of William Milnor, Esq. of this city.
On Tuesday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mr. THOMAS HUSTON, aged 47.
On Tuesday morning last, Mr. FREDERICK RHINBOTH, aged 72.
On Tuesday, the 28th ult. Mr. THOMAS HUSTON.
On Tuesday morning, ANN ROBERTS, late consort of Seth Roberts, aged 37.
On Wednesday evening, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, Mr. DANIEL GRETH, aged 43.
On the 16th ult. in Montgomery county, Mrs. MARGARET NEWMITH, of Woodland, mother of Mr. Tinsy Yerkes, of Philadelphia.
On Sunday last, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SOPHIA LEFOLLE, of the Theatre, wife of Mr. John C. Lefolle.
On Tuesday morning last, Mr. CLEMENT LEE BREADY, Coachmaker, aged 41.
On the morning of the 28th ult. Mr. GEORGE WALTMAN, Tin-smith, aged 39.
On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. MARIA MA-NEUVRE, after a short but severe illness.
On Monday evening, the 27th ult. of consumption, JOHN FOLKROD, aged 23.
On Monday morning last, Mr. JAMES MC-CULL, aged 39.

DEATHS during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia, - - - - -	56	31	67
In New-York, - - - - -	26	16	42
In Baltimore, - - - - -	15	11	25

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 75 MARKET STREET.
On Wednesday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, A number of Packages fresh imported and Seasonable Dry Goods.
Also, a large and general assortment of Domestic Goods.

NEW-THEATRE.

This Evening, February 1, Will be presented, (first time these 2 years,) the Tragedy of
RICHARD THE THIRD.
Richard, Duke of Gloster, Mr. Cooper
King Henry the Sixth, Mr. Warren
Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Wood
Henry Earl of Richmond, Mr. H. Wallack
Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Entwistle
Lady Anne, Mrs. Darley
After which will be performed (for the second time) a new Comic piece, in 2 acts, called
THE PHRENOLOGIST;
Or, the Organs of the Brain.
On Monday, the tragedy of Bellamira, or the Fall of Tunis—with the force of the Spoil'd Child, for the benefit of Mrs. Tatnall.

THE public will bear in mind that NEXT WEDNESDAY, the rich and popular 4th class, of the new, correct and universally approved mode of conducting Lotteries will be determined in the usual time of FIVE MINUTES!! and that Tickets will advance in price previous thereto—the present time is the opportunity for purchasing, when a dollar may be saved, and a chance secured for the golden harvest, at
FORTUNE'S HOME.

P. Canfield's Office,
No. 127, Chesnut Street,
Where the capital prize in the Pennsylvania State Lottery, last class, and in all the later Union Canal Lotteries have been sold and paid, and where packages, single Tickets and Shares, may be had in the greatest variety of numbers in the present Lotteries. Feb 1—12

THE public are invited to call and purchase the few remaining Tickets yet unsold in the 4th class of the Union Canal Lottery. Do not hesitate!—Recollect the drawing takes place on Wednesday next, and before that day the Tickets will advance in price.
Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at
GIBBS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 43 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Where was sold the following handsome prize: combination 9, 13, 27—register 2391, a prize of 5000 dollars; besides many of 100, 50, 25, and 20 dollars, with many others too tedious to mention. Also, the following brilliant prizes in the Pennsylvania State Lottery, which has just terminated drawing: No. 8869, \$5000—No. 1076, 2000—Nos. 2178, 7845, 10143, each 1000 dollars—No. 3020, 500 dollars—Nos. 10209, 2460, each 100 dollars—besides a large number of other prizes, for which the cash either has or will be advanced the moment presented. The above exhibit shows that GIBBS' Office still continues to be the favourite office of fortune. Orders (post paid) will meet with the strictest attention. Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All Lottery information given gratis. * The 2000 prize was sold on the 4th of Decmbr 1821. Feb 1—12

THE public are respectfully informed that Tickets in the third class Pennsylvania State Lottery, are now for sale at four dollars, but will shortly advance to five dollars.
WATTE'S
TRULY FORTUNATE
AND OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,
S W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets.
Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other broker in America.
Almost all kinds of bank notes bought on the lowest terms. Feb 1—12

TOOTH ACHES CURED.
Instantaneously and with pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.
S. MILFORD, Dentist,
FROM LONDON.
ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.
Milford's Tooth Powder.
This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.
Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache.—Price 30 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scurvitic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street. Feb. 1—6m

EMPLOYMENT
WANTED by a young man disposed to render himself useful as a Writer, Accountant, or Collector. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. Feb 1—6m

AN APPRENTICE.
A YOUTH, between 14 and 15 years, of respectable connections, having a liberal education, may hear of a situation as apprentice by applying at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. Feb 1—12

WANTED—A FARM.
WORTH about 2000 dollars, for which City property, worth 2700 dollars, would be offered in exchange—the balance, or 700 dollars, to be paid in Cash. Also, a great variety of Farms, Houses, Lots, &c. for Sale or Barter—great Bargains, if applied for immediately.
ROBERT S. ENGLISH,
Broker & Land Agent, No. 2 Sheppards alley, Jan 18—5t

S. PAGE & SON,
BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or country—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn; and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed. Feb 1—12

